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UTAH Revealed



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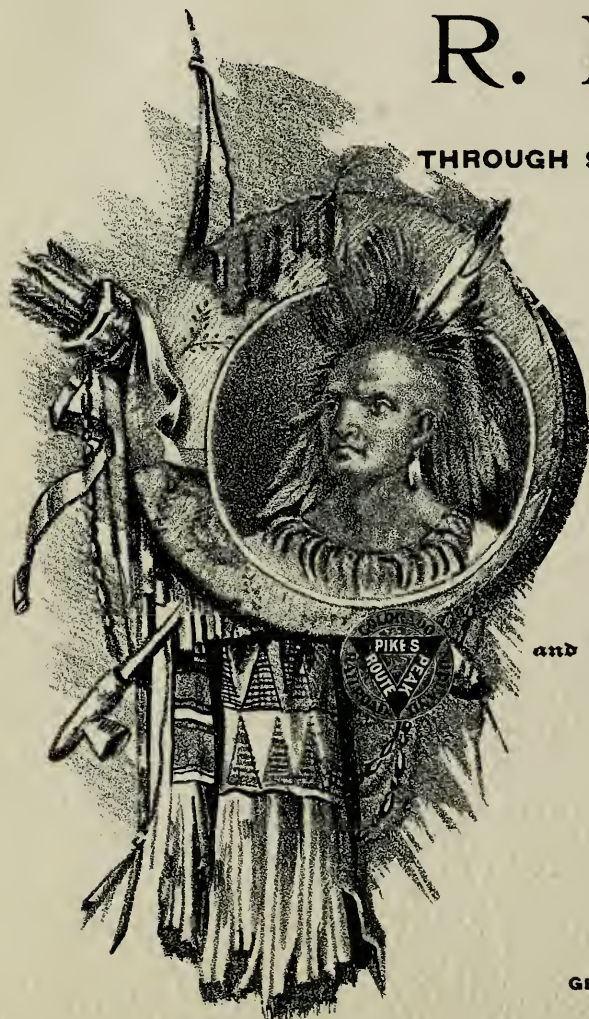
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UTAH

We hail thee, Utah! Wondrous land,
With valleys broad and summits grand—
And every gift from nature's hand.

The rocks that held thy treasures vast
Throughout the dusty ages past,
Are yielding to the pick and blast

Thy crystal streams from peaks of snow—
With joyful murmurs gently flow—
To gladden fertile plains below.

Upon thy breast in emerald deeps
Thy mystic lake in beauty sleeps,
While mountain island vigil keeps.

In canyons cool thy breezes rise;
Arched over thee are cloudless skies
Illumed by Sun's imperial dyes.

It was indeed the Master's hand
That led across the wastes of sand
Thy pioneers—the pilgrim band.



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SALT LAKE CITY.



1847—AN unbroken wilderness; 1896—a populous and productive state, and between the two extremes of time the toil and patience and faith of a resistless people.

Upon the history of Utah these two years are indelibly printed. The one marks the dawn of civilization west of the Rocky Mountains, the other the realization of hopes for sovereignty cherished for nearly half a century.

Mankind looks with amazement upon the achievements of the people of Utah. Within a year of California's accession from Mexico, and while still the great plains of Kansas and Nebraska and all the wonderful country beyond them to the Sierra Nevadas were the undisputed empire of the savage; long, long before the wildest dreamer ever dreamed of the cities and railroads which now dot and streak the maps of the West, the pioneers of these people made that memorable pilgrimage over a thousand miles or more of trackless waste to the shores of Utah's Dead Sea, and laid the foundation for "the City of the Saints" and the civilization and wealth of the forty-fifth State. The Beehive and the Lion, symbols of strength and industry, were ever before their eyes, and they faltered not when confronted by obstacles which would have turned back a less courageous and determined people.

They gave to the United States the model for the irrigation systems which have redeemed so much of the arid west; for it was their hands that first caught the runaway waters of the mountain snows and turned them to the thirsty earth, conquering its desert places and making of Utah, with its hundred fertile valleys, a beautiful oasis filled with the fields and farms of happy husbandmen.

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They unlocked the treasure vaults of the mountains and turned a stream of metals valued beyond one hundred millions into the mills and mints of the Nation. They built the cities and towns that are and ever will be prosperous, and in the midst of them erected great temples dedicated to the worship of God.

These and many other wonders have they accomplished, and yet the work has barely commenced which is to make Utah one of the greatest commonwealths beyond the Rockies.

Fairer than any other land under the heavens is Utah. Her scenery is more majestic than the scenery of Switzerland. From Arizona to Idaho extend a chain of valleys within which every pastoral scene is exhibited. Glistening on her bosom is that marvel of creation—the Great Salt Lake—in the exhilarating and briny waters of which you may enjoy the singular sensation of floating without effort, with the emerald depths beneath you and the blue of the skies overhead.

Why should not prosperity have its permanent home in Utah, where field and farm, mines, mills and manufactories produce their daily tribute? And why should not the people of Utah be content, when to all their other innumerable blessings is added an incomparable climate that tints the cheeks of youth, and fills the years of age with vigor.

Nature must have intended Utah to be a perfect dwelling place, for in every portion of the State's domain

“Man and beast at Plenty's feast
Her gathered bounties share.”

It would be an almost endless task to enumerate all of her generous gifts to the State. It is enough to say that probably no other portion of the United States or of the world has received so many of her benefactions.

Standing at the threshold of Statehood, with her eventful history behind her; with the foundations for her future greatness carefully laid; with her great mineral resources barely introduced to development; with her agricultural areas under perfect irrigation, and countless acres

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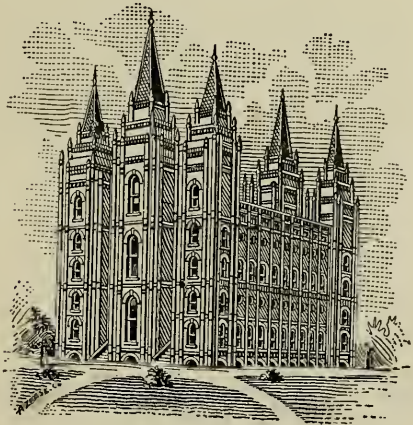
W. E. HUBBARD,

Immigration Agt. U. P. System,

43 W. SECOND SOUTH ST.

SALT LAKE CITY.

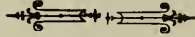
yet awaiting the canal and lateral; with iron parallels reaching into her most distant confines, and great roads building to connect her with "the Deep Creek country" and the southern California coast; with splendid cities already built, filled with the triumphs of architecture and busy with the hum of manufactories; with her people devoted to industry—conservative and progressive—with her marvelous lakes and springs, and her beneficent climate—Utah may well look to the future with a confidence such as no other member of the Union ever felt at the moment of casting aside the trammeling garments of territorial life and appearing first in the vestments of a sovereign State.



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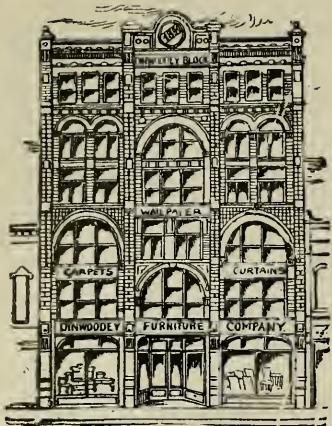
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UTAH REVEALED.

• • •

The limited pages of this publication permit of but little more than an epitome of Utah. The purpose is to mirror in a general way, the marvelous resources and attractions of the State, to the end that the inquiring mind may be induced to study the details of her greatness. It is confidently asserted that investigation will be convincing to the millionaire and miner, homeseeker and investor, the searcher for health, the idler for pleasure, and that all will concur in pronouncing it the most favored portion of the Western Empire. The inimitable Col. Pat Donan in his book, "Utah," discusses it as follows:

"Lift all New England and New York bodily a mile above the level of the sea. Add five thousand feet to the height of Mount Washington, and seven thousand to that of Mount Mitchell. Throw in dozens of other peaks fully as high, all punching holes in the sky with their snowy crowns. Pile up, everywhere, hundreds on hundreds of mountains from ten to fourteen thousand feet high. Exaggerate fifty-fold all the wild notches and gorges and glens of eastern America, and multiply them by scores. Send cataracts and cascades leaping and foaming down a thousand dizzy precipice channels. Toss in, promiscuously, parks larger than whole states in the tame, small-notioned east; and gardens of giant statuary—statues of gods and genii and gnomes, Titans, Centaurs, and un-named monsters, thousands of feet high—hewn by ages on ages of winds and waves and whirling waters. Cap all the mountain-tops with everlasting ice and snow, and clothe their shaggy sides with waving forests of valuable timber. Fill all the valleys to the mountains' feet with orchards and gardens, vineyards and grain fields, bending beneath the burdens of their own magnificent fruitage; and dot the horizon-bounded pasture-lands with flocks and herds, waist-deep in the very wantonness of plenty. Underlay the whole vast area with gold and silver, zinc, copper, lead and iron ores; marble of a hundred hues; anthracite, bituminous and cannel coal; salt, sulphur, soda, lime and gypsum; and nearly every other metal and mineral in human use. Through countless wondrous canyons pour mighty rivers with water-power enough to run all the world's machinery. Smite the rocked-ribbed laboratories of Omnipotence, and let unnumbered healing floods gush forth, rich in miracle-working virtues for the alleviation of many of the sorest "ills



When you come to Utah, which you will surely do if you are wise, invest in her Gold Mines, and buy your

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We invite comparison and prefer that all purchasers "get bids."

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These lands raise not only immense crops of all kinds of grain, lucerne and potatoes, but are especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruits, melons, sugar beets, etc.

Write for our prices and terms on ten-acre fruit farms. All pamphlets will be sent free upon application. We shall be glad to tell you how you can secure a farm or orchard by paying as low as \$50 down and \$15 per month.

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Estimates Made for
Concentrating and Stamp Mills
and Smelter Plants.

Electric Light
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Power Plants

259 S. MAIN ST.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

that flesh is heir to." As the dazzling bosom-jewel of the whole transcendent scene, spread out the twenty-five hundred square miles of that majestic and mysterious lake, whose waters hold in solution wealth enough to pay all the national debts of the world, and leave a fortune for every man, woman and child from Cape Cod to Yuba Dam. And over all throw the glory of a climate unsurpassed under Heaven since sin and death climbed into Eden, and the translucent splendor of the skies more radiantly sapphorean than ever bent their crystal arches above the far-famed, beggar-hemmed and flea-girt Bay of Naples, or the Lake of Como, on whose enchanted shores lay the bogus ranch of that glib-tongued bunco-steerer, Claude Melnotte—And—you have a poor, faint, puny approximation to an idea of Utah!

It is a land where mountains of gold and silver ore, that runs from fifty to five thousand dollars to the ton, wall in valleys that yield from sixty to eighty bushels of wheat, from seventy five to a hundred bushels of oats, and from five hundred to nine hundred bushels of potatoes, to the acre. It is a land where every man makes his own rain and the crops never fail, where the rewards of industry are as sure as the decrees of God; where wonder treads on beauty's heels, and riches rush to meet the earnest seeker. Its resources are as boundless as its limits, and as varied as the ever changing hues that bathe its sunsets in prismatic splendors. Here is Ute-opia indeed!"

At first blush it may occur to you that the Colonel is extravagant, but if you will look up the subject for yourself, you will agree that "the colored wings of fancy" he spreads, cover a multitude of facts. It will be conceded that natural resources and their development are the conditions precedent to municipal and State growth. One great resource is not in itself sufficient to build a State or create a city. The greatness of each must spring from the diversity of its resources. After the resources of a country are once developed, the measure of production is the measure of its prosperity; but a State with enormous resources undeveloped may look for its prosperity to the expenditure of the capital which its resources attract, as well as to the products which result from their development.

Utah's period of development is still before her, and the number and diversity of her great resources justify the conclusion that this period will be fruitful of profit to her people. It is a well known fact in Kansas and Nebraska the measure of business is determined from year to year by the single resource of agriculture. If rains are plentiful and crops result, everything goes well; but if droughts prevail or insects devastate and the crops fail, the season of prosperity is interrupted and a flood of resulting calamities deluge the people. In States where agriculture is the sole resource, values fluctuate with the fortunes of the farmer, and all classes of investments are proportionately affected.

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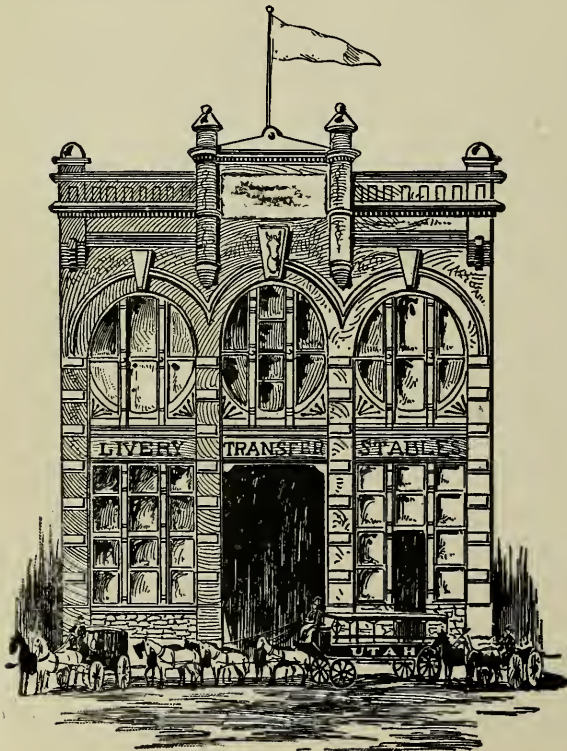
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Light Livery and Saddle Horses
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Reasonable Rates.

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SAMUEL PAUL,
Manager.

Utah, happily, is dependent on no single resource, and therefore it maintains a business equilibrium very much in contrast with that of the States where agriculture is the sole reliance, and where prosperity is always, therefore, either upon the crest of the wave or in the trough of the sea. With agriculture, gold, silver and coal mining, with stock raising and manufacturing from native raw materials from which to draw, there is always in Utah a certainty; for if one resource fails for any reason, many others remain to respond with their tribute.

So much for general propositions.

AGRICULTURE.

The traveler on a five days's journey between the two oceans, traverses the first three days a comparatively level country chiefly dependent upon agriculture. The fourth and fifth days he journeys through the mountain system which commences with the Rocky Mountains, that bisect the State of Colorado from north to south and extend in broken ranges to the Sierra Nevadas that fringe the Pacific Ocean, one thousand or more miles further west. The country lying between these two mighty ranges of mountains has been aptly termed "the Great Basin," and within it are found the diversity of resources mentioned as furnishing the best guarantee to the growth of cities and states.

Agriculture in this basin is not exemplified, as it is in the Eastern States, upon great areas of level land, but is confined to numerous mountain-rimmed valleys, rich in productive soil, and supplied with needed moisture from the mountain streams of melted snow diverted from their original channels through thousands of canals and laterals to the fields of the farmer. Because the snows are eternal upon the mountain peaks, dependence is not placed upon the rains. The valleys are watered by the methods mentioned just when the moisture is needed to produce not only the result of certainty of crops, but as well as the result of crops perfectly matured.

It can be demonstrated that ten acres of irrigated land in this basin will produce more crops and more income during a period of years than five times the same area in portions of the country dependent upon rain for moisture.

Utah is the cradle of American irrigation, and all other systems in the United States have been modeled after the system which the Utah Pioneers in 1847 borrowed from Spain and Egypt, and used in the redemption of the Salt Lake Valley. For this incentive to its development Utah is indebted to the far-sightedness and genius of Brigham Young,

POPPERTON PLACE.

It will lose not its charms while the gray mountain side
With the colors of sunset each evening is dyed;
While the valley in beauty unhidden shall be
And the Jordan flow on to Utah's Dead Sea.

It shall be to mankind a haven of peace
'Til sinner and saint from their labors shall cease;
'Til the world shall have finished its journey sublime
And be lost in the waves of the ocean of time.

It was here when the sands of Mount Ensign's proud form
Were drifting around in Noah's great storm—
When the Aztec looked out on the earth from his door—
And the wild waves were dashing on Bonneville's shore.

As long as humanity's footsteps shall roam
And tears come unbidden at the song of "Sweet Home;"
As long as the stars shine in splendor through space
You will lose not your beauties—sweet Popperton Place.

people build a home they build it in a locality where every one vies with his neighbor in giving to his house and grounds all the essentials to beauty and comfort. Property in this sort of a locality always has a value and can always be sold.

With these sage reflections, let's take a look at Popperton Place, the largest, nearest, most beautiful and *only high land* addition to Salt Lake.

NORTH OF IT tower the stately peaks of the Wasatch.

EAST OF IT lies lovely Fort Douglas.

SOUTH OF IT is the wonderful panorama of the Salt Lake Valley.

WEST OF IT is Salt Lake City, beyond which green and golden fields extend to the very shores of the Great Salt Lake.

UNDER IT is virgin soil free from the pollution of cess pools and sewage.

OVER IT the skies are blue, the air is pure and wholesome, and

THE VIEW FROM IT is a view the like of which is not found elsewhere on this continent.

—We can't see very much from our front porch in Popperton, but what we can see is good; we can see the lights go on and off at Saltair and Garfield, eighteen miles away; we can see every train coming to the city fifteen miles before it arrives; we can see at night hundreds of electric lights spring into life—lights that look like so many diamonds on a background of velvet; we can see the whole city and the spires and domes of the temple and county building standing like sentinels above the foliage; we can see the ranges of the Wasatch and Oquirrh festooned with the fantastic forms of clouds that gather about their snowy summits; we can see the broad expanse of the sea and its mountain islands; we can see the silvery Jordan on its winding way to the lake; we can see the lovely valley stretching away in vernal billows, and at evening we can see the imperial sun as he bids us good night, discharge a quiver full of golden arrows towards the sky—arrows that plunge into the clouds and glance off on the towers and steeples of the city—lighting up with their lustre every window and roof, and finally falling in rose and purple showers upon the western face of the peaks. That's about all we can see, but that will do us until we can find a better view.

There is no more beautiful home place in the world than Popperton. It has natural gas, city water, electric lights, telephones and graded streets; it is traversed by the Penrose drive, the great thoroughfare to Fort Douglas, and it has the best electric service in Salt Lake. We are building up a first-class neighborhood and will not sell locations without building restrictions.

We invite the best people and offer more advantages than can be found in any other portion of Salt Lake.

Don't buy or locate until you see Popperton. If you do you will be sorry, and we'll be sorry if you do. We are the only agents. We want the right sort of people to live in Popperton, and offer them special inducements in prices and terms.

OR

E. F. COLBORN, General Manager,
Room 5 Board of Trade Building.

COLBORN, SKINNER & CO.,
6 and 7 Commercial Block.

POPPERTON PLACE is not a town,
it is only just

The best part of a town; and the best part of a town is always where

The best people of a town live. *The*

best people are not necessarily the richest people, although many of the best people are rich. *The best people* are people who want nice homes and lawns and nice surroundings and nice neighbors—nice neighbors who like the same things they do, and who try to have them. *The best people* don't want to live where all kinds of people build all kinds of houses; where the shadow of the shanty falls on the palace, and where other people's back yards are sown with cans and dead cats and other such like rubbish. We have always noticed that when *the best*

the great pioneer and statesman who lead his followers in safety through the besetting dangers of desert, mountain and plain, and gave them the new promised land for their heritage.

Within the last two or three years several large irrigation companies have been devoting capital and energy to the construction of canals, which when placed in operation, will reclaim and make available for settlement in the State several million acres of land. This addition of fruitful domain will be of great value to the State, because small holdings are the rule in Utah, and the redeemed lands will therefore furnish homes for many thousand people.

The largest and most productive valleys are Malad, Cache, Weber, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Provo, Rush, Sanpete, Sevier and the Rio Virgin, besides which there are innumerable lesser valleys creeping around the feet of the broken ranges which make up Utah's mountain system. The agricultural products are wide in their range, and almost without exception they are of excellent quality. The soil is charged with natural fertilizers and is being constantly enriched by fertilizing agents which are carried in irrigation waters. Wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa (which produces three crops per annum), corn, clover, hay, potatoes, in fact almost every other product of the temperate zone, is raised in Utah. The orchard and the vineyard thrive in almost every part of the State. The Salt Lake peach was famous a quarter of a century ago, and apples, plums, prunes, pears, cherries, apricots and grapes many times more than enough for home consumption are grown.

Among the most common of the small fruits are strawberries and raspberries, which are natives of Utah. They attain to an enormous size and are of excellent quality.

Most of the valleys of Utah are bordered by broad plateaus, which extend to the very breast of the mountains and are covered with luxuriant foliage. These plateaus furnish great grazing areas for the cattle, sheep and horses, with which the State is well supplied. They are penetrated here and there by canyons and gulches, which afford protection to stock against the rigors of winter.

To the "settler" in search of land, it is but fair to state that he will not find in Utah vacant "quarter sections" awaiting entry under Acts of Congress by which the lands east of the Rocky Mountains have been acquired. The unoccupied lands of Utah are arid, and are usually taken up under the provisions of the Desert Land Law, which requires the bringing of water to the land prior to final proof. The provisions of this law are easily complied with in localities where unappropriated water is near at hand, or on the line of the ditches of the irrigation

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Newest Designs in Parlor Suits

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Lace Curtains

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companies heretofore mentioned. Most of these irrigation companies control or own large bodies of cheap land along the course of their canals, and these lands can be acquired by a small cash payment and the giving of long time notes at low rates of interest.

To the wise counsel of Brigham Young is due the fact that the manufacturing of needed articles from native raw materials was early established by the Mormon people. The consumption of home products is a cardinal doctrine in Utah, and because of it, there are many large factories now operating within the State. The great sugar mill at Lehi, the shoe factories in Salt Lake, the woolen mills at Provo and Salt Lake and on the Rio Virgin river, and many other similar institutions are now employing large numbers of operatives and contributing materially to the wealth of the State.

MINERALS.

Not alone to the ploughman and manufacturer, but to the miner is Utah indebted for her past successes and present prosperity. While the one has been wringing tribute from the surface of the earth, the other has forced its depths to surrender their mineral treasures.

Mining has been throughout the history of the Territory of Utah, and will always be in the State of Utah, one of its greatest industries. The Almighty seems to have selected the State for his play-ground, and given to it a greater diversity of minerals than to any similar sized area in the world. All of the usual minerals are found in abundance, and there are innumerable illustrations of the rare and curious kinds. Every mountain range shows some inexplicable geological anomaly, and every mining camp some singular deposit.

Down in Washington County, near the southern boundary of the State, exists the Silver Reef, probably the greatest curiosity ever discovered in mining. When Judge Barbee, whose death is just announced, made the amazing statement over a quarter of a century ago that this ledge of common yellow sandstone was a silver deposit, everyone said he was crazy; but he wasn't; the silver was there, not only in the sandstone but as well in the petrified trees of a primeval forest, which exploration disclosed in the depths of the ledge. The mines of this region, besides bringing fame to Judge Barbee, and confusion to scientists and geological theories, have paid over a million dollars in dividends, and are still being worked.

Less curious, but still interesting, are the great bodies of asphaltum and the hydro-carbons of the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations. These deposits cover an area of about 13,000 square miles, and contain

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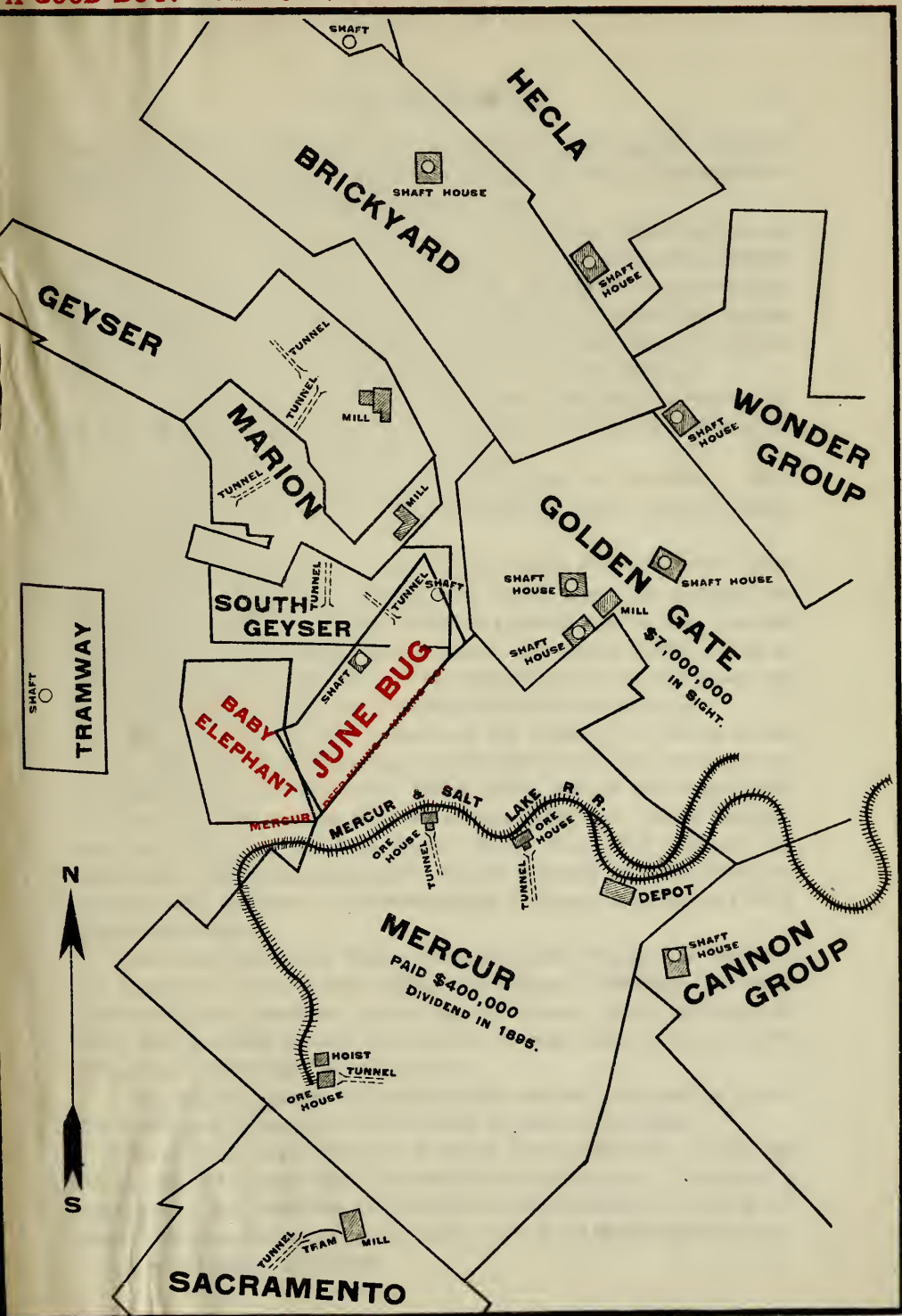
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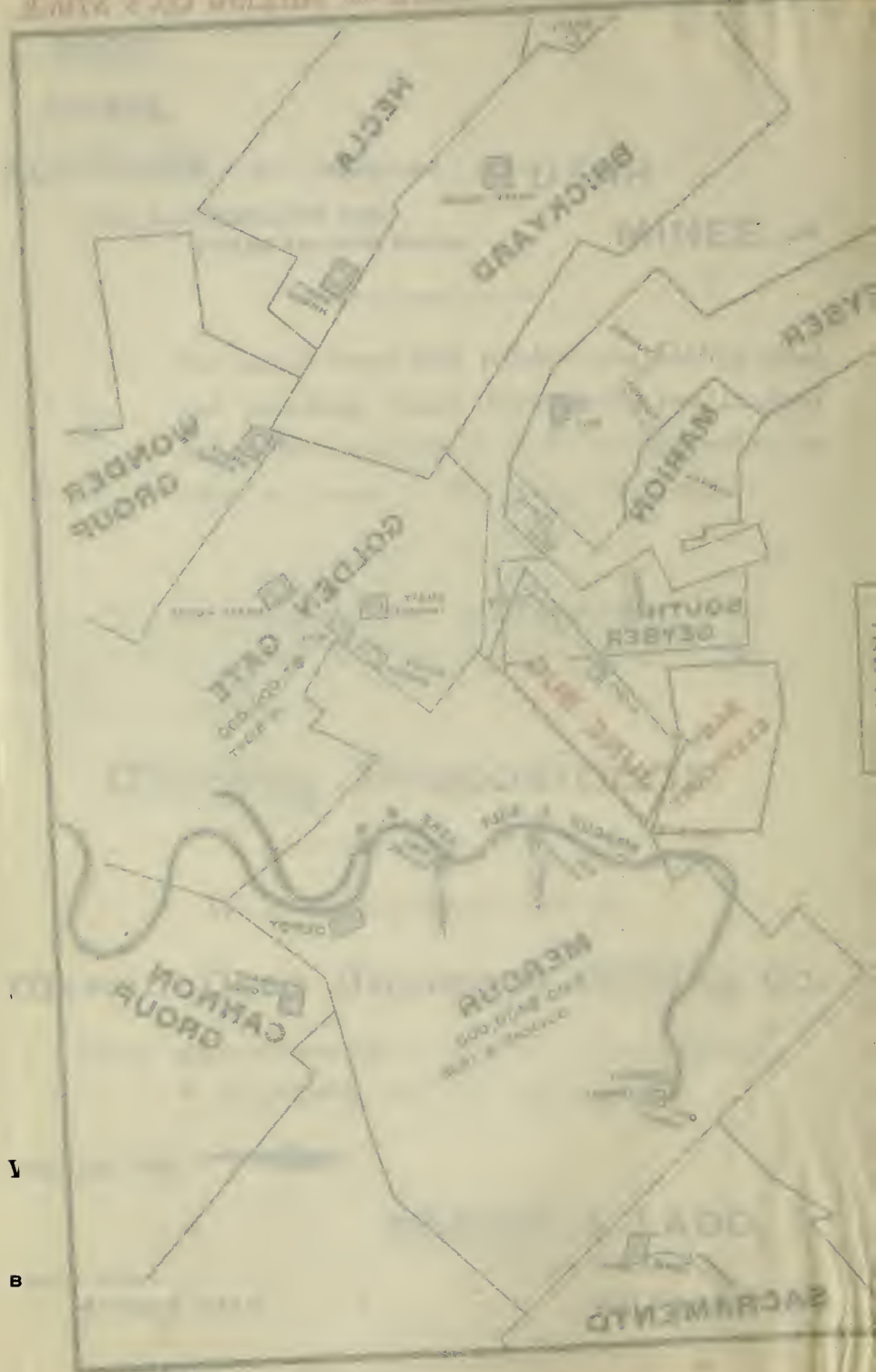
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sufficient asphaltum and enough of the hydro-carbons, elaterite, gilsonite and ozocerite to supply the world for centuries to come. Little seems to be known of these hydro-carbons or their uses.

Gilsonite, one vein of which is 40 feet wide and 20 miles long, is peculiar to Utah; at least, in the respect that it is not found elsewhere in the world in regular veins. This product is used in the manufacture of black Japan and other varnishes and insulating compounds of various kinds, and is also used for covering iron plates on ship bottoms, and to protect pilings subjected to teredo and other salt water insects.

Elaterite is a sort of mineral rubber, and is awaiting a cheap means of reducing it to solution, so that it can be used upon the bottoms of ships to prevent the barnacle from attaching.

Ozocerite, or mineral wax, is also employed in insulation. Mr. Edison uses it for the cylinder of his phonograph, and it is said to make excellent candles.

The world's supply of these hydro-carbons has heretofore been principally obtained from Austria and Syria, where the deposits are comparatively limited. Owing to the very pure nature of the materials found in Utah, they are in great demand, and will be strong factors in the future business of the State. The major portion of these deposits are within the reservations of the Uncompahgre and Uintah Indians.

Two years ago Congress passed and the President approved a law which opened their reservations to settlement; but the provisions of this law did not seem to suit Mr. Hoke Smith, who is just temporarily (it is to be hoped) running the Government as Secretary of the Interior, and so it has not yet been given effect. The Utah Senators are vigorously demanding compliance by the secretary with the terms of this Act, and, no doubt, these reservations will soon be added to Utah's productive domain.

The gold deposits of Mercur, of which more will be said hereafter, are numbered among Utah's mineral curiosities. Nothing like them has been found elsewhere in the United States. It is contended by many that the gold in these ores is in the chloride form, a form in which it has never before been found in nature.

The sulphur deposits of Beaver County are said to surpass in size of ore bodies and richness of ore any other deposits in the world.

On the Rio Virgin River, in Southern Utah, exist veins of pure salt which might be easily taken for veins of the clearest ice. The writer is indebted to Mr. Stanislaus De Yurski, an eminent expert of Austria, for the information that this peculiar form of salt is not found anywhere else in the world except in Galicia.

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Rock salt is mined in several other portions of the State, but most of the product of the State results from solar evaporation of the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which are 18 per cent salt and cover an area of 2,700 square miles. At certain times during the winter season, when storms rage and atmospheric conditions are perfect, thousands of tons of soda are eliminated from the waters of the lake by the movement of the waves, and are deposited on its shores.

In this connection the following calculation of the wealth in the lake, contained in Mr. Pat Donan's interesting book, may be acceptable to the reader :

"Say Salt Lake is a hundred miles long, and has an average width of 27 miles; that gives an area of 2,700 square miles. There are 27,878,400 square feet in a mile; so the lake has an area of 75,271,680,000 square feet. Take 20 feet as its average depth; then 20 times 75,271,680,000 will give us 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. Now $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, or one-sixth of this, according to the analysis of eminent chemists, is salt and sulphate of soda.

That is, the lake contains 250,905,600,000 cubic feet of salt and sulphate of soda. Of this vast mass one-eighth is sulphate of soda and seven-eighths common salt. So there are of Na₂S. O. 4, or sulphate of soda, 31,363,200,000 cubic feet; and of Na Cl., or common salt, 219,542,400,000 cubic feet. These figures seem astounding, but they are hardly a beginning. Proceed a little farther. A cubic foot of sulphate of soda weighs 50 pounds, and a cubic foot of common salt, 80 pounds; so we have, as the contents, in part, of this unparalleled reservoir of wealth, 1,568,160,000,000 pounds, or 784,080,000 tons of sulphate of soda; and 17,560,339,200,000 pounds, or 8,780,169,600 tons of salt. Allowing ten tons to a car load, that would be 78,408,000 cars of soda, and 878,016,960 cars of salt. Taking 30 feet as the total length of a freight car and its couplings, we would have a train of soda 445,500 miles long, or nearly to the moon and back; and a train of salt, 4,988,730 miles in length, or long enough to reach 196 times around the earth, and leave an 8,000 mile string of cars over on a side track. Running 20 miles an hour and never stopping night or day, it would take the salt-laden train 28 years, 5 months and 23 days to pass a station.

When figures mount, as these do, into billions and trillions, they become too vast for any careless handling. These are, thus far, correct and reasonable, though almost incomprehensible. Carry the computation one step more. The ordinary valuation of sulphate of soda is one cent a pound, or \$20 a ton; so our 784,080,000 tons of it would be worth, in the markets of the world, \$15,681,600,000. Common salt at a low estimate, is worth a half cent a pound, or \$10 a ton; our 8,780,169,600 tons of it would consequently have a money value of \$87,801,696,000. That is a gigantic, almost inconceivable total for salt and soda, of \$103,483,296,000; or enough, in two ingredients of this watery wonder of the new world to pay all the national debts in Christendom,


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and leave a pretty fair fortune for every man, woman, child and other person in the hemispheric republic of Yankeedoodledoo.

The entire assessed valuation of the United States, including real estate and personal property, under the census of 1880, was \$16,902,993,543; so the salt and soda of this one mountain-girt lake are worth more than six times as much as the whole forty-nine states and territories of the Union, as shown by the national assessment books ten years ago. Do these figures seem astounding? The facts are astounding and the figures but do them justice. The conclusions are inexorable, and the figures, though overwhelming, are absolutely accurate and trustworthy. But cut all the figures in two, halve all the estimates, and we would still have a sum so prodigious, that all the arithmetic classes of creation would stagger before it."

Iron County is the Pennsylvania of Utah. It contains inexhaustible quantities of coal and a vein of magnetic iron three miles wide, fifteen miles long, and in places 1,500 feet high.

There is said to be more coal in Utah than there is between Utah and Pennsylvania.

Different kinds of marble, onyx of various hues, and all of the building stones are found in quantity. Saltpetre, alum, selenite, tripoli, mica, antimony, quicksilver, asbestos, zinc, aluminum and jasper are a few of the other items in Utah's glorious inventory of mineral wealth.

From 1877 to 1896, Utah produced, according to the statement of Wells, Fargo & Co., 115,893,874 ounces of silver, and 439,573 ounces of gold. If you will take out your pencil now and do a little figuring you will find that by computing the gold at the mint value, and the silver at a fair average market price, the value of these two products of the State exceeds by several colossal fortunes the comfortable sum of \$100,000,000. Add to this the value of the vast quantities of copper, lead and other metals which were being produced all the while these regal metals were traveling from the mines to the mints, and you will have some idea of Utah's importance as a mineral State.

UTAH AS A MINING STATE.

You read of Colorado and Montana as great mining States, but you seldom see any mention of the mineral wealth of Utah, and yet, if you will examine the table of dividend paying mines, published every week in the New York Engineering and Mining Journal (an acknowledged authority) you will find that Utah, *with ten mines*, has paid in dividends to the middle of February, 1896, \$26,914,500, while Colorado, *with thirty-six mines*, has only paid \$27,846,436, and Montana, *with seventeen mines*, but \$28,798,995. A comparison of these figures will show

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that Utah, with *seven less mines than Montana*, is only \$1,884,495 behind Montana in dividend payments, and that with *twenty-six mines less than Colorado*, she is but \$931,936 behind the Centennial State in dividend payments.

These figures are like a calcium light thrown upon the resources of Utah, and the reader is left to judge whether in their presence it is unreasonable to assert that Utah is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, mining region of the United States. If it happens to be contended that all of the dividends declared by the States compared with Utah, do not appear in this table, the same contention can be made for Utah, for it is a well known fact that some of the greatest mines in the State belong to close corporations, or to single individuals who pocket the profits and say nothing. The truth is that the work of developing Utah's mineral resources has but just been entered upon, and that her greatest mines are yet to be discovered. The record of the past will, no doubt, be many times duplicated in the future, and that the reader may understand in detail how marvelous that record is, let him turn to the history of the Ontario, which has paid \$13,220,000 in dividends, and to the Horn Silver, dividends, \$5,187,000; and to the Daly, dividends, \$2,850,000; and to the Centennial-Eureka, dividends, \$1,650,000; and to the Eureka Hill, dividends, \$1,450,000; and to the Mammoth, dividends, \$1,040,000; and to the Ajax, dividends, \$1,000,000; and to the Bullion Beck, dividends, \$2,015,000; and to the history of many other mines in the State, the dividend payments of which have not yet reached the million mark.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Ontario mine with its dividend record of \$13,220,000, was purchased in 1872 for \$33,000, that its total output since that time has been \$30,000,000; that the dividends it has declared *exceeds by \$1,100,000 the total dividends of any other silver mine in America*; that it is equipped with a pump which cost \$500,000, capable of raising 2,100 gallons of water 600 feet per minute; that its deepest shaft is 1,500 feet; that it has forty-five miles of underground works and a tunnel three miles long, to drain its many levels.

In view of all this, is it not strange that so little is known of Utah mining? The wonder is that her fame as a mineral State has not extended to every portion of the nation. The fact is, the people of the United States have always looked upon Utah as a sort of dime museum of Mormon curiosities, and have been utterly indifferent to her material greatness. Then, too, the people of Utah are conservative and close-mouthed; they are not educated either in the arts or the language of the "boomer"—they have just kept still and mined.

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Perhaps it was selfishness, or perhaps it was the fear of raising false hopes or inducing disastrous investments, which has made "mum" the word in Utah about Utah's mineral wealth. Whatever it was, the effect has been to keep the people of the United States in dense ignorance of the fact that successful mining is better exemplified in Utah than in any other portion of the United States.

Aside from some thirty odd mining districts in what is known as the "Deep Creek country," which will soon be connected with Salt Lake by a line of railway now in course of construction, the principal mining of the State is now carried on in the counties of Washington, Beaver, Juab, Summit, Salt Lake, Wasatch, Sevier, Utah, San Juan and Iron. Many of these counties have railway facilities, and most of the ores produced in them find their way to the Salt Lake smelters for treatment.

One of the effects of legislation adverse to silver was to materially stimulate the search for gold, and the ingenuity of mankind has been devoted to the discovery of processes wherewith to treat successfully the lower grades of gold bearing rock. To the so-called "cyanide process" is perhaps due more than to anything else, the recent great increase in the world's output of the yellow metal. This process has worked wonders in Utah, and is rapidly sending the State ahead as a gold producer. Under its magic, \$5.00 rock can be mined and milled at a profit, and to it is attributable the fact that the immense low grade gold deposits of Utah are now turning their millions into the wealth of the world. So simple is this process that a child can understand it. The ores are crushed and subjected to a weak and inexpensive solution of cyanide of potassium, which dissolves the gold and adds to it the solution; then the enriched solution is filtered through shavings of common zinc, to which the gold adheres; then the shavings and the gold are separated by fire, and that's all there is of it—and there you have "the cyanide process." But for this process, perhaps, the latest marvel in Utah mining,

THE MERCUR MINING DISTRICT,

might never have been teeming with men or filled with the hum and bustle of a busy mining camp.

The importance of Mercur as a factor in the future growth of the State of Utah entitles it to particular notice in this book. Because the formation and ores of Mercur are a counterpart of the formation ores and of Johannesburg, South Africa, we say we have a Johannesburg in Utah, and evidence accumulates every day in support of this assertion. The

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ores of Johannesburg average about \$14 per ton; they average \$13 at Mercur. They are treated in Johannesburg exclusively by the cyanide process, and 85 per cent. of the values are saved. The ores of Mercur are treated by the same process and the same per cent. is saved. Last year the net value of the output at Johannesburg was \$35,000,000; last year the net value of the output of Mercur was considerably over \$1,000,000; but then the Mercur ore bodies have but just been tapped, whereas the deposits of Johannesburg have been developed for years, and are penetrated by shafts 2,500 feet deep.

Comparing the first years of Johannesburg with the first years of Mercur, the advantage is all in Mercur's favor, and there is every reason to believe from the size of the deposits and the great area they cover, that this wonderful district will in time take its place in history by the side of Johannesburg.

The writer does not know, nor as a matter of fact, does any one else know how the gold got into the rocks at Mercur. All sorts of guesses have been made by all sorts of people—scientific and otherwise. Some say that the waters of old Lake Bonneville enriched its susceptible bottom, and that they are now mining the bed of that ancient sea at Mercur, just as some say that the ore bodies of South Africa are being taken from the bottom of a forgotten ocean. Others contend that once, ages ago, fuming springs flowed and monster geysers spouted in the Mercur district, and that the waters of these springs and geysers came laden with gold from the depths of the earth, and gave their wealth to the surface rocks. It really does not make much difference how the gold *did* get into the Mercur rocks, in view of the fact that it is there in enormous quantities, and that the jaws of the crushers are kept busy with the ores that are taken from the drifts and tunnels and shafts of its mines.

In a recent governmental publication, entitled "Economic Geology of the Mercur District," based upon observations of the geologist, James E. Spurr, in 1894, the geological aspect of the camp is presented. The conclusions reached by this expert are announced by the "Inter-Mountain Mining Review" to be as follows:

"The Camp Floyd veins are true contacts of lime and porphyry; the mineralization occurred from below, that of the silver vein through an aqueous solution, and that of the gold ledge, at a later period, through gases and vapors; the region of greatest mineralization is the lower point of contact between the second or middle sheet of porphyry and the lime, and immediately below such point of contact; the form or state in which the gold was deposited has not been determined, but it was probably a telluride, as traces of tellurium have been found in the

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unoxydized ores; in the oxydized ores the gold is probably now in a free or metallic state, but of invisible fineness; the mineralized zone is about 1000 feet wide and of undetermined length. The opinion is advanced that as greater depth is attained the character of the ore will change, tellurium will be found, higher values obtained, and smelting will then be the method of treatment."

But you must see Mercur if you would comprehend its greatness. You must descend into its mines and pass through the labyrinth of empty chambers from each of which fortunes have been extracted; you must see the wonderful deposits yet unmined; you must visit the cyanide mills where the plan of salvation is being worked out by the solutions; you must wander over the great area of outcropping veins, the depths of which are yet unexplored, before you will appreciate what a wonder Mercur really is.

The mine which first made practical application of the cyanide process, and which is responsible for the resurrection of the district from the desolation in which the abatement of silver mining left it, is the famous "Mercur." As a gold producer the Mercur is only about three years old, but it was located in the days of the "Carrie Steele," and has been worked at different times for cinnabar and silver. It is well worth a visit of inspection. Its mile or more of workings will lead you through a series of chambers and along colonnades of ore pillars left here and there to support the hanging wall. Wherever you are in the mine you will be in the midst of millions, and as you contemplate the great body of the deposit still undisturbed by the pick, and realize that this wonderful vein of gold leads to the very heart of the mountain which surrounds you, the thought will come to you that when the mining is finished and the mill is still, there will be catacombs in the Mercur mine greater than those of Rome.

Within the past few months this property has paid \$450,000 in dividends. Its present output is 200 tons per day, which averages \$13 per ton, and which is mined, hauled seven miles by rail and milled at an average cost of \$3.40 per ton. Conservative estimates place the amount of ore "in sight" at \$3,000,000, and yet the door of the mine has just begun to swing upon its hinges.

Near the Mercur mine is the Golden Gate, owned by Capt. De Lamar, of New York. This property is in the hands of a close-mouthed management, and not everyone is permitted to inspect it; but the writer has it from reliable authority that the area of the property is 800 acres, 14 acres of which are developed by entries aggregating two miles in length, that the average thickness of the ore body is 36 feet, and the average value of the ore \$15 per ton; that the deposit varies in thick-

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ness from 15 to 150 feet, runs in places \$2,000 per ton and that there is now "in sight" in the mine, \$7,000,000.

If the reader desires to amuse himself with figures and find about how much Captain De Lamar will be worth when this mine is exhausted, let him reduce eight hundred acres of ore, having a depth of thirty-six feet, to square feet, and assuming each square foot to weigh a ton multiply the total square feet by \$15, the value in gold per ton.

The Marion, Geyser and Sacramento mines are located near the bonanzas last mentioned. These mines are supplied with well equipped mills and are among the heavy producers of the camp.

Four and one-half miles southwest of the Mercur is the Sunshine mine, wherein deposits equal in size and value to those of the Mercur are being extensively worked and successfully treated in a mill on the ground. The discovery of this mine put at rest all doubts of the continuous character and widespread extent of the ore bodies. Near it a busy little camp called Sunshine, is springing into existence.

Between the Sunshine and the Mercur, and in fact, for some fifteen miles in every direction from the Mercur, the country is interlaced with veins having the same character of ores as those found in the recognized bonanzas. In every part of this great area shafts are being sunk and tunnels driven, and every day new discoveries are being made which go to prove the wonderful richness of the district.

Development is particularly active at this time upon all of the properties adjoining or in the vicinity of the Mercur and Golden Gate mines. The great ore bodies in these bonanzas must certainly continue beyond their extreme lines, and the belief that they do is not only shared in by the owners of neighboring groups, but as well by Prof. Emmons, the distinguished Government geologist. To prove this theory, shafts are now going down on the Baby Elephant, the Junebug, the Hecla, the Wonder, the Rover, the Songbird, the Golden Seal, the Brickyard, the East Golden Gate and other groups upon the ore zone.

Perhaps the most vigorous development is now being made on the East Golden Gate group, which covers an area of about 120 acres. This property is only about 1200 feet distant from the extreme development of the Golden Gate, and is thoroughly equipped for business, having the largest plant of machinery in the district. A double compartment shaft is now sinking at the rate of 4 feet per day, and has already reached the depth of 285 feet; at this rate, the ore channels will be reached early in August, and another great producer will be added to the marvels already present in the district.

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is situated about seven miles from the mine, the Mercur railroad being employed in transporting the ores. The Geyser, Sacramento, Marion and Sunshine mines, each own and operate mills which are located close to their dumps.

Nestling in a picturesque canyon, close to the borders of the Mercur and Golden Gate mines, is the town of Mercur, with its 3000 or more inhabitants. The distance by rail from Salt Lake to Mercur is 63 miles. Twenty years ago the town was called Lewiston—then there were mines there, mines of silver—and stories are still told of fabulous



THE TOWN OF MERCUR.

sums taken from the drifts and levels of the "Carrie Steele," "Sparrow Hawk," "Last Chance," "The Mormon Chief," and other mines of that distant day. When these properties ceased to produce, as they did after awhile, Lewiston was depopulated, and so it remained until Mercur sprang into life amid its ruins.

Mercur is a typical mining camp. It has good hotels and business houses, and is growing rapidly. Mercur has a railroad—it isn't a very long one, but what there is of it is pretty good—it connects the camp with Fairfield, a station on the Union Pacific, 14 miles away, and is the best managed and best constructed little railroad in all of the mountain

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country. It winds around in picturesque curves, presenting to the traveler all the beauties of the valleys that fringe the Oquirrh range, and the glistening surface of distant Utah Lake. The tonnage and passenger traffic of this little road makes it a profitable investment for its enterprising owners.

What is the future of the Mercur mining district? To what boundless limits will its mining development extend? Estimated in the light of present conditions, in no sense can its future be considered problematical. Climate, the character and richness of its ore bodies, the economy of development and treatment, freedom from the hampering effects of water, the cheapness of living, the proximity of the camp to Salt Lake City, the great area of its deposits, and the impartiality with which nature has enriched them, all conspire to insure its development into one of the greatest gold-producing districts in the world. Then the prosperity of Utah will be increased—then there will be a new crop of millionaires—and Utah will have furnished another illustration of her marvelous resources.

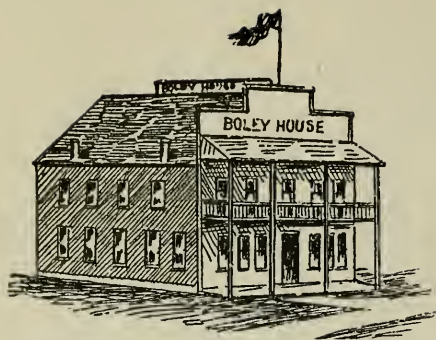
THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF UTAH

Are interesting illustrations of its civilization; wide streets, leaf-embowered and brook-lined, and large lots, distinguish them from the cities and towns of other States. Ogden, Logan and Provo, the governmental centers of Weber, Cache and Utah counties, have passed into the stage of cityhood, and are growing and expanding every day. Of the capital of the State, of

MATCHLESS SALT LAKE CITY,

What shall I say? To the reader of history, it is the spot where civilization planted its first outpost west of the Missouri. To the tourist, it is a city of temples, architectural curios and the center of the religious system of the Latter Day Saints. To the pleasure seeker, its salty lake—big sister to that other one in the Holy Land—its fuming springs and shady drives, are temptations irresistible. To the man with money, its swelling proportions and rich tributary country, awaken dreams of profits to come. To the invalid it promises a new lease upon life, and drinking deep of its exhilarating air, he finds his strength renewed.

The stranger, whoever and whatever he is, is enraptured with its charms; he enters it with joy, departs from it with regret, and delightful memories of it linger with him wherever he goes. The fortunate resident, whether saint or sinner, loves it with intensity, and time cannot cure him of the infatuation. To him it is the one spot, the place "par excellence," the true "home, sweet home," and when from distant



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wanderings his returning footsteps bring him in sight of its lofty spires and temple tops, and he sees again its environing peaks, there comes to him a peace which passeth understanding.

Such is Salt Lake City, nestling in an elbow of the picturesque Wasatch, aptly termed "The American Alps." Towering above its head are the snowy summits which ward off winter's rigors, and stretching away for miles from its feet is the far-famed valley of the Great Salt Lake, checkered with farms and filled with the homes of husbandmen. The climate is genial, the skies above it are sunny, and the air it has comes pure from the mountains. Speaking of climate—the number of fair and



clear days per annum is 287, the average summer temperature 72 degrees, the average winter temperature 32 degrees. These figures are official and result from the observations made in the Salt Lake Valley by the Government during a period of twenty years. These climatic conditions are most favorable to those afflicted with throat and lung trouble—not only because the extremes of temperature are moderate, but because altitude and sea breeze both aid recovery. The city lacks nothing in equipment. It is well and economically governed. Its million dollar city building, finished in Utah onyx, is a model of architectural excellence. Two electric light and one gas company supply light to it, and natural gas for fuel. Think of it! *Natural Gas*, drawn from a group of wells seventeen miles north of the city, is delivered everywhere in its settled limits.

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Dealer in household Furniture, Etc.

Postoffice, Mercur, Utah.

Within a square of its business center is a magnificent well-appointed Sanitarium, where you can bathe in waters heated over nature's fires. Its business streets are paved with Utah asphaltum, and there are over one hundred miles of well-kept, brook and tree-lined avenues, one hundred and thirty-two feet in width. The city owns its own water system, valued at three million dollars, and the melted snows of the Wasatch are delivered thereby to residents at rates little more than nominal—and yet the annual income from this source is ample to pay all of the interest on the city's bonded indebtedness.

Two competing companies operate eighty miles of electric railroad, and you can transfer everywhere. The great structures of the Mormon Church are here, and these, and the quaint residences of Brigham Young and of other early religious leaders, are sights well worth seeing. The annual tax rate is twenty-three mills, the assessed valuation thirty-five million dollars, and the annual death rate (1895) 7.95 per thousand of population.

In a commercial sense the city levies tribute upon the entire intermountain domain. It is the railroad center of the same region, and, for that matter, is the mining, financial, educational, social, art, religious and every other kind of a center, thereof. Those who visit Salt Lake never regret having done so; those who intend to do so have a pleasant experience in store. Its present population is 65,000, and it is growing every day. There are no vacant houses or stores to suggest business dullness. There are no signs of a departed boom, but every sign of a coming one. That it will at no distant day become one of the great centers of trade, population and wealth of the country, no one, well informed, will deny.

Now that Utah has entered the Union, the promise for the city is particularly bright. When new States are born, new enterprises are inaugurated therein, and new money and new people seek them, then everybody makes money and everybody is happy. It will be so in Utah—it will be so in Salt Lake—you just see if it isn't.

But 11 miles from Salt Lake and connected therewith by the Salt Lake & Los Angeles and the Utah & Nevada branch of the Union Pacific, is that marvel of creation,

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Reference has been made to the mineral wealth bound up in its waters, but there is still much to say of it. The mystery of its origin has never been explained, nor do we know from what source its 162½ per cent. of salt came. Once Lake Bonneville swept over Utah from

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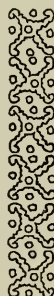
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Salt Lake City, Utah.

Arizona to Idaho, and 500 feet higher than the tallest spire of the Mormon Temple is graven its shore line on every mountain side of the State. Perhaps the waters of this ancient sea gradually receded through the centuries, until none of them remain except this emerald and briny lake. It is idle to speculate about these things. As we have it to-day, the lake has many inlets but no outlet. Many mountain islands are scattered through it; nothing living inhabits it except a small shrimp; its waters are so dense that the human body floats upon them without effort, and on its bosom rest two magnificent bathing resorts, patronized annually by thousands of pleasure and health seekers. These resorts are entitled to particular mention here. Garfield, on the Utah & Nevada branch of the Union Pacific system is located just where the Oquirrh mountains descend to the sea. Its surroundings are most picturesque, and its buildings and bathing rooms commodious and attractive. To see the men, women and children, on a summer day, treading the sandy beach and paddling and floating in the shadow of its piers, is a pretty sight.

Saltair, another resort, is reached by the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad. Experienced travelers say it is the largest and most beautiful bathing establishment in the world. The pavilion is located out in the lake 4,000 feet from the shore, and is in the form of a crescent, having a great central structure of Moorish architecture devoted to the varied purposes of the pleasure seeker. Here you can dance on a floor capable of accommodating 600 couples; here you can hear the most delightful music, and here you can take long promenades with your girl—if you have one—to the extreme of both horns of the crescent, and be entranced with the soft beauties of the island studded lake on the one side, and the fertile valley stretching away to the gates of the distant city on the other. Having seen all these things, then will you be able to appreciate the following description of the lake and its environments from the pen of an unknown writer.

“For those in search of health and novelty no more attractive feature can be found here or elsewhere, than the New World’s greatest marvel, the Great Salt Lake. The beneficial and pleasurable effects of a bath in this inland sea are so unique, that none with the necessary leisure can afford to debar themselves from its enjoyment. It is an experience that will enrich the inner life of all who undergo it—an experience that will live longer in the memory than any wandering in foreign lands, to float on the buoyant waters of this miniature ocean, like the flotsom and jetsom of the greater seas, with a sense of perfect security and strange exhilaration. But this pleasure is not the only object of a journey to the shores of the Great Salt Lake; the marvelous beauty of its environments; the exquisite coloring of the far-off mountains that fringe its western brink and rise, mellowed by distance, into softest

FRUIT CULTURE.

A PROFITABLE PURSUIT.

The same causes which give excellence to the grains and vegetables of Utah, also stand for orchard products of a high class. Fresh fruits are exported in considerable quantities, and wherever sent take a high place and command a ready sale. In general terms, the superior characteristics are firmness, beauty, and above all, fine flavor.

Our peach trees thrive best on light, loamy and gravelly soil. Apples are better and becoming more plentiful every year. Great quantities are raised in Box Elder, Weber and Utah Counties, and shipped from Ogden, Salt Lake City, Provo and Springville to the markets of the East and North. The principal varieties for export are the fall Pearmain and Rhode Island Greening, but among the last and very best to come into market are the Winesap and winter Pearmain, which keep far into April and are generally conceded to be of better flavor than those from the East.

Plums, German prunes, pears, apricots, cherries and grapes, of splendid quality and handsome appearance, are raised in great quantities; strawberries come to market in the greatest abundance, of magnificent appearance and fine flavor.

In this connection great interest is being shown at home and abroad, and favorable comment is heard on all sides relative to the enterprise of the Maple Grove Orchard and Vineyard Co. of Ogden, Utah. This Company recently obtained control of some 800 acres of choice land in what is known as "The Fruit Belt of Utah." This tract is in Box Elder County between Willard and the Ogden Hot Springs. W. B. Wedell, the company's general manager, is an enthusiast on the subject of fruit culture, and has a record in the State for making a success of whatever he undertakes. This company offers to sell five or ten-acre orchards, planted to suit the purchaser, on small monthly payments extending over a period of five years, at the end of which time they will deliver a fully matured, full bearing orchard, or refund the purchaser's money. A five-acre, five-year-old fruit orchard in Utah, free and clear, means an *independence* for several generations, and the Maple Grove Orchard and Vineyard Company place it within the power of a thrifty wage earner to attain that independence in a period of five years.

tints, from its cool, iridescent depths; the massive grandeur of the nearer snow-capped range that stretches from the northern to the southern horizon and shelters the fragrant valley from the blasts of winter and the heats of summer; the green inviting canyons that seam its side and lead through the mighty hills to a fairyland of eternal verdure, rushing streams and waterfalls and shady coolness; all these and other unenumerated charms offer themselves alike to resident and stranger, sinner, saint and pilgrim."

No book has ever been written about Utah, probably no book will ever be written about Utah without some mention of

MORMONISM.

The Mormon question is settled and settled forever, but now and then a non-resident is found who still believes this question to be a factor in Utah's prosperity. Space will not permit to give here an extended review of the question, or of the work of the Mormon people. Candor and justice, however, compels the statement that to the indefatigable industry and patience of these people is in great measure due the transformation of Utah from a howling wilderness, into the garden spot of Western America. They are industrious and temperate, they pay their debts, they revere the flag and respect and obey the Constitution and laws of their own State and of the United States. What more need be said of them to entitle them to the confidence and respect of humanity? In the past, it is true, that peculiarities in their religion were productive of the just belief that it was not in accordance with the civilization and laws of the United States, but it can be said that they have put aside finally and forever these peculiarities, and of this the country was convinced before Utah was permitted to enter the Union. There is now no reason why the State should be ignored by capital or population on account of any fear of the Mormon Church. Her citizens, representative not only of the Mormon creed, but every other creed known to Christendom are united. They assimilate socially and in business, and the visitor to Utah will be unable to distinguish the Mormon from the Gentile, and will be impressed by the intelligence and progressiveness of both.

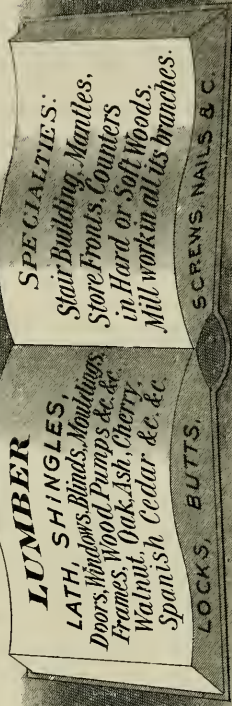
UTAH RAILROADS.

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35 S. Third West St.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

S. J. Lynn,
Superintendent.

Southern and central Utah are penetrated by branches of the Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific systems, and both systems send their trains into the leading camps and agricultural districts of the State. But there are to be more railroads in Utah—from Los Angeles a line is building to Salt Lake, from Salt Lake a line is building to Los Angeles—two different companies and leading local capitalists are now actively engaged in the construction of a road into the wonderful Deep Creek region, 150 miles southwest of Salt Lake. The roads to Los Angeles are, of all others, at present of the most moment to Salt Lake and Utah. They will reduce the distance between the Southern California coast and Chicago nearly 700 miles over all present routes of travel, and shorten the present railroad distance from Salt Lake to Los Angeles quite 500 miles. Over these roads trains laden with the iron, coal and other products of Utah, will meet and pass hundreds of fruit-laden trains from California on their way to the Eastern markets.

When to what has already been said about Utah is added the further information that

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE

are equal to any in the Nation, and that almost every Christian denomination has its churches here, the reader will be convinced that Utah offers every advantage to be found in any other State in the Union.

The space in this book has proven inadequate to the wants of the writer. Some genius with the pen is said to have placed the Lord's Prayer within the compass of a silver dime. Such a genius might have told all of the wonderful truths about Utah within the lids of this book, but the writer is not that sort of a genius, and has been compelled to suppress many facts, the telling of which would have added to Utah's glory. What has been offered, has been offered as an appetizer; may it make the reader hungry for more, and lead him to visit Utah and examine her wonderful resources and attractions; then will he be convinced that the half has not been told, and the writer will have done his part as a missionary of truth.

This book is not only about Utah, but is in many other respects a Utah book. It was compiled and written by Judge Edward F. Colborn, Secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce. The picture on the cover is the conception of Mr. J. W. Clawson, a distinguished Utah artist. The stones from which the lithographic prints were made, were mined in Utah. And credit for its typographical excellence is due to the Utah Lithographing Co., of Salt Lake.

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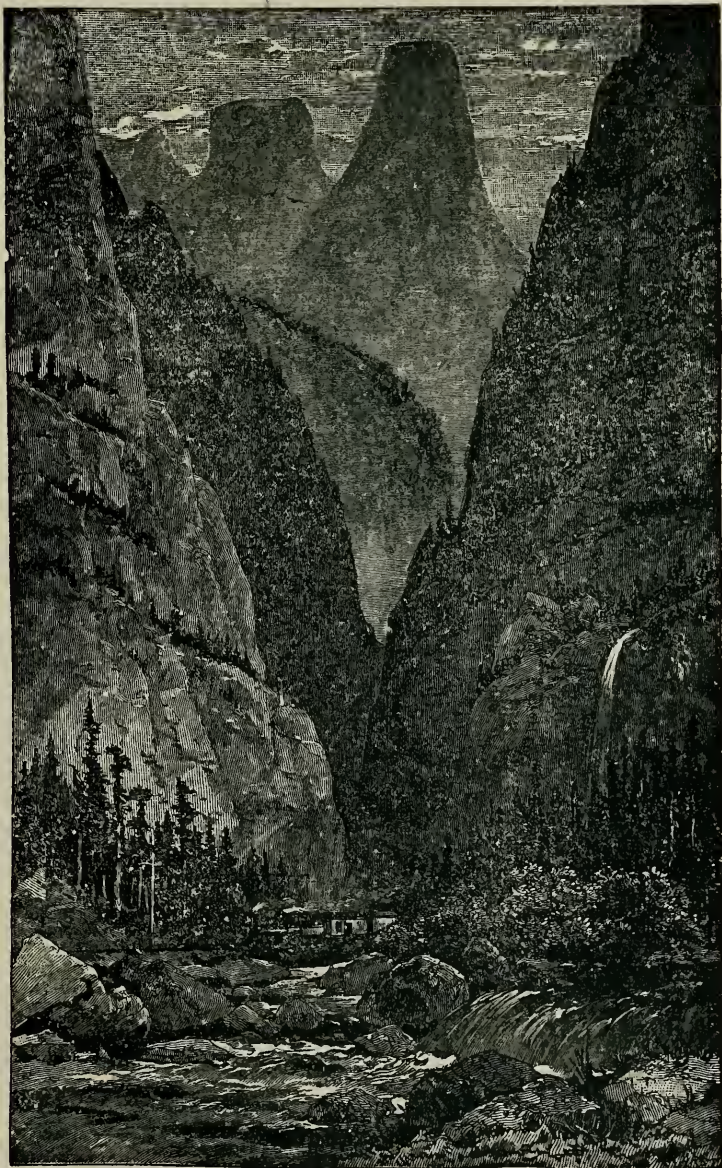
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